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ERROR.

In the Letter to LORD RODEN, page 669 of the last Volume of the Register, there is a most gross error: instead of ITS time, there is PITTS time; which makes the whole of a long paragraph perfect nonsense: nonsense as complete as the Report of any canting Society that ever existed.

TO

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

On the project for colonising the People of Ireland.

"For this evil, Sir, which is the greatest of all, I see but one remedy. The situation of Great Britain is peculiarly favourable for adopting it. This remedy is, colonization. We have a redundant population, and we have magnificent colonies."

—SIR FRANCIS BURDETT'S SPEECH,
7 May, 1824.

LETTER II.

SIR, Kensington, 31st June, 1824.

I HAVE, I think, shown, in my last, that you have no proof of there having been any increase at

all of the Irish people. I have shown that you have no proof of this, any more than there exists proof of a similar increase in England, or in France; for pray observe, that they have just the same notions of an increase in France! They fall short of us; for, when it is a matter of lying, no nation can, for a moment, stand before us. I will be bound to find a couple of Scotch economists, who, on subjects of this sort, shall, by their own individual exertions, outlie the father of lies himself.

But, now, for argument's sake, let us adopt the hypothesis, that there has taken place, of late years, a great increase of people in Ireland; that the people of Ireland are much more numerous than they were at the time when her thousands of churches, now heaps of ruins, were standing in all their splendour. Hard as it is to admit, even for a moment, a supposition so monstrous, let us admit it.

And now, Sir, what is the harm of such increase? Aye, but you will tell me, that there is a "re-

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dundancy." Redundant, applied to numbers, means TOO MANY. And too many means *more than is good*; a number so great as to be *hurtful*. But Sir, why are there too many? You gave *no reasons* for this; and I have observed, that the MALTHUS SCHOOL does not deal much in reasons. We gather, however, that you mean, that there are more people than there is *work* for. Indeed! Why surely, anybody that has land (and somebody must have all the land) would set them to work. Aye, but there is not *money* to pay them for work. Ah! but, Sir, if there be no money to pay them for *working*, where is the money to come from to carry them away, and to set them up in a foreign land! For, I am very sure, that you would not scuttle the ships, and send the poor souls to the bottom, though, as I shall show by-and-by, there are people that would.

However, I am anticipating here. I shall return to these matters hereafter, having just given you a glimpse at the difficulties with which your theory is surrounded. I am now (proceeding upon the supposition that there *are* too many people) to inquire into the feasibility of the scheme of colonization.

What colony, Sir, would you send these people to? There are *seven millions* of people in Ireland, or, at least, they say that there are. It is a thumping lie, I believe. But, we must take it along with our own English lies. Lying is as fair for one as it is for the other. The Irish lie is sauce for ours, as the man's *oyster*, which stopped a ship at sea, was sauce for the other man's *turkey*, that required eight horses to draw it from Norfolk to London. The whole number being, then, *seven millions*, and six of these being, *under the laws of Mr. Robinson's House*, become as naked as half-fledged sparrows, you can hardly intend to send away less than *one million*! It is to be lamented, that you were not more specific upon this head. Perhaps you were, and that the Report is defective. However, it is not to be supposed, that you could think of sending away less than *one seventh* of this "redundant" mass of human nakedness and degradation.

Pray, Sir, what colony will you send them to? You say that we have magnificent colonies; but, you did not name any particular one. You say that these colonies are capable of producing every variety of fruit and of corn, and that they are blessed with fine climates.

Alas ! Sir, new countries as they are called, are, I can assure you from some experience, much finer upon paper than they are in any other way. We have no colony, Sir, half so fine as that unhappy island, from which you would send her inhabitants, and which has been rendered unhappy only by those laws which can be changed at no expense at all.

What colony, then, will you send the Irish to ? Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia ? One province of Ireland is worth the whole of them put together. Do you look to that magnificent country commonly called Botany Bay ? The climate may be fine ; the soil may be good ; but can either be *better than that of Ireland* ? However, granting that there is no obstacle in the soil or the climate, have you counted the cost of transporting a million of persons across the seas ? To Botany Bay, the average voyage is *five months*. To our American colonies, *two months*. The average voyage would be three months and a half ; but put it at a hundred days.

Would this voyage, reckoning, observe, all the delays of preparation ; reckoning the expense of collecting the miserable creatures together ; the expense of carrying them to the sea coast ; the expense

of preparing bedding and water for ship-board ; the expense of fitting up the ship with births and other indispensable conveniences : would the conveyance of the unfortunate creatures to the colony ; would the bare conveyance of them cost less than five pounds a head ?

But, I had like to have forgotten one very necessary preliminary expense, namely, the expense of *covering the nakedness* of those who have had the happiness to inhabit the joyous country, which is under the laws of Mr. Frederick Robinson's House. Their nakedness must be covered. Colonel Trench told the House, (during the debate on Captain Maberly's motion,) that a lady of high rank had assured him, that the Irish peasants were in such a state, that *even the females were perfectly naked*. Now, Sir, allowing this to be rather an exaggeration, I do not know that it is much of an exaggeration ; for, I see them come by scores, more than half naked, through Kensington. I see children carried upon the backs of their mothers with not a bit more of clothing upon them than the clout of the *negress* in Jamaica ; and yet, Sir, the canting crew and the Scotch economists, go to the West Indies to find out objects of compassion !

Those who come through Kensington make part of the Irish who are best off in their own country. The perfectly naked and the half-naked are left behind. Clothe them, then, you must, before you can put them on shipboard. They will be clothed to a certainty, or they will not stir. They may be shot like rats in their cabins ; and, indeed, the soldiers might drive them along with their bayonets down to the seacoast ; but, there will be *a million* of them, observe. Now, what would it cost to clothe them ? To put shoes on their feet, any thing of a covering for the head, and any thing of a covering for the carcass, though you were still to leave them without shirts and smocks, to give them not a second rag to change with, and set the ships swarming with lice ; even this much of clothing would cost ten shillings a head. There is half a million of money, slap.

Well, you have them landed at last ; and what will you do with them then ? They have every thing to *create*, mind ; or you must *carry out every thing for them*. There are no people there before them, mind, to furnish them with lodgings, or to sell them victuals and drink, even if they had the money to buy it. They go, let what colony may be their destina-

tion, they go into a wilderness. I wish you had no, God forbid I should wish you to have the conducting of them in this wilderness. You know what a plague MOSES had with his twelve tribes. He was so weary of the job at last, that he prayed to the Lord to take it into his own hands ; and that, I can assure you, was mere child's play to what this would be.

You will please to observe, Sir, that these people go to a wilderness ; and, though the soil may be capable of producing all varieties of fruit and corn, it will not produce them without *labour and time*. But, stop a bit : there are some things to be thought of even before you begin to think about eating. The moment the people are landed they will want *utensils to cook with*. You remember the precaution that the honest Jews took in that respect when they left Egypt ! Your people must have pots and kettles, at the least. Then, they must have houses or sheds of some sort or other to cover them from the rains and the dews. They must have some sort of utensils to wash their rags in. Have you thought, Sir, about how they are to get soap and candles before the colony produces fat to make them with.

Once more, I pray you to recollect, that they *must go to a wilderness*; for, if they be to go to a country where they are to buy in shops the things that they want, would it not be better to give them the money at once, and let them lay it out in Ireland? Oh! no, it is a wilderness that they must go to. They must build themselves houses, you will say. I heard a methodist parson telling the girls at BENNENDEN last summer, to look out for houses built without hands. The houses for your colonists must be of a different kind; they will not only require hands, but nails and hinges and various other things. Locks and bolts, may, indeed, be unnecessary until, at least, there be something to take care of. Buildings cannot be made without *tools*, there must be chopping of trees down, sawing them into boards, and there must, at least, be barking of trees for the covering of a roof. Mr. Birkbeck settled in a country full of fine trees; but, you may have read of his sending fifteen miles to get a deal board, and of his sending *forty miles* (I think it was) to get some wheat ground!

In short, every necessary of life must be wanted, and all must, for the first year, at least, be

carried from England. But, the best way, perhaps, of showing what must be done in such a case, is to show what actually **WAS DONE** when this Government colonized NEW BRUNSWICK, which country, it is my opinion, is one of the best colonies for a purpose of this sort, that belonged to His Majesty's dominions.

At the close of the American rebel war, our Government sent a parcel of old soldiers, who, during the war, had married Yankee girls, and a parcel of native American royalists, who thought it inconvenient to remain amongst the rebels; these they sent to settle a district, which in honour of that glorious family of which Mr. Charles Yorke talks so much in answer to the slanders of the wicked Mrs. Clarke, is called NEW BRUNSWICK. This district begins, in fact, at the northern end of the Atlantic coast of the United States; and it extends northward, about eight or nine hundred miles, perhaps. The main settlement was at the mouth of a very fine river called the River St. John, which comes down nearly from Quebec, and empts itself into the Bay of Fundy.

I was in that province not long after the colonising began. "Com-

"missioners" were sent out into the province, after I had been in it about six or seven years. Their business was to make a survey of the province, they did make the survey. Their mass of rude materials (and more rude I never saw) were put into my hands, and I, who was a *Serjeant-Major*, drew up their Report, which they sent to the Government! That was about *thirty-five years ago*, and I dare say those "COMMISSIONERS" have, if they be alive, pensions to this day.

I know, therefore, something about the manner, in which a government colonises. The distance which the people had to go was a mere trifle. The expense of this was very little. Then the settlers were far from being poor. They were rather *picked* people. They were soldiers, who had gone through a war, or they were able *Yankee farmers*. They were to settle on a spot not distant from their own homes. Yet, it was necessary to provide for them in the following manner:—They had *provisions* (*pork, flour, butter, pease, and rice*) found them for *four years*. They had blankets found them to a liberal extent. They were supplied with *tools, nails, and some other things*. And, observe, though they were

but a mere handful; not more, I should suppose, than *twenty thousand*, the suffering amongst them (after the four years had expired) was very great; and many of them had further assistance after the expiration of the four years.

Is it likely, that each settler cost the Government less than *fifty pounds*? There was a *provision store for them*, which served, afterwards, as a barrack for four hundred men! There were *commissaries* and *clerks* a plenty; and, indeed, they were necessary. What, then, Sir, must be the cost of sending *across the seas*, and settling, *a million* of people? There must, observe, *be cattle sent out*; there must be food even for the cattle at first. Ploughs, harrows, spades, every thing. *Clothing for two or three years!* In short, the thing could never be done for forty pounds a head, if it could for twice forty. However, let the conveyance and the keep and all together cost but *forty pounds a head*, where are we to look for the forty millions of money?

Your talk is of *eight hundred thousand pounds* going *a great way* to put into execution an *extensive system of colonization!* This shows, Sir, that there is no close looking into the matter; that all

is loose remark ; that men talk, in short, on the affairs of Ireland, without thinking. This sum would not put a million of people on board of ship. It would do nothing for such a body ; and, to remove less than a million must, according to your own notion, be doing nothing of any use.

But, Sir, does not this question sound in your ears at every sentence : “ **WHY NOT FEED AND CLOTHE THE PEOPLE WHERE THEY ARE?** ” Food is plenty, observe. There is an *overstock of food*. Food is sent out of the country by endless ship-loads. All London, and a large part of England, are eating Irish bacon and butter. Well, then, there is plenty of food in Ireland. Why not purchase it for the people, and let them eat it there, instead of sending them across the seas to be fed ?

Alas for poor Ireland, indeed, if such notions prevail in the *best* of the heads in Mr. Robinson’s House ! The settlers in New Brunswick were fed on pork and butter *from Ireland*. Curious ! And you would send the Irish across the sea, there to be fed upon the provisions raised in Ireland ! For, provisions from Europe they must have ; and, of course, from Ireland. Why not,

again, I say, *feed and clothe the people where they are*, if you can first carry them across the sea, and then feed and clothe them ?

Besides, Sir, have you settled on any plan for *selecting* the colonists ? Are they to be taken by *lottery* ? Are the *able* only to go ? Or is there to be a mixture ? If you take the *helpless*, what is to become of your colony ? If the *able*, what a people will you leave behind ? Never will you move them without *force*. And, will you force them from their *native* country, and not absolve them from their *allegiance* ? Endless are the difficulties of this scheme, endless the absurdities springing out of the idea of a “ redundant population.”

This affair of Ireland is a puzzler for PARSON MALTHUS and his school. It was plain sailing with the hardened fellow, when he had only to assail English labourers. When he had merely to assert, that a “ redundant population” sprang out of *the poor-rates*. He could dispose of those who took poor-rates. He could even draw up an *Act of Parliament* for putting a stop to the evil of a redundant population, which proceeded from a people that bred too fast because they got relief and were made somewhat comfortable. But the

Parson does not know what to do with those who breed too fast from *an exactly opposite cause*. He does not know what the devil to do with those who breed too fast because they are half naked and half starved! Poor Parson! Nothing can be more complete than this. The Parson, this great founder of this great philosophical school, insists upon it, that a greatly increasing population is an evil; that population (these are his very words) *treads close upon the heels of subsistence*; that population ought to be *checked*; that the way to check it is to pinch the bellies of the people; and that, in order to pinch their bellies in England, parish relief ought not to be given. All went swimmingly on with the school; nothing could be more logically proved than its doctrine. But, as if fate had determined to blow up the whole system at once, forth she brings these perverse Irish, who breed too fast because they are naked and starving. What, Parson, do precisely the same effects now-a-days come from precisely opposite causes? You should pray heartily, Parson, that these Irish may all go to the devil; for thither, to a certainty, they have blown your system.

And now, Sir, supposing a se-

venth part of this redundant population busily engaged in ousting the bears of New Brunswick, or the snakes of Botany Bay, how are you to prevent the same evil arising again? Why should the people not increase again? Oh! say you, This redundant population has been caused by the Irish gentlemen splitting their land into small portions. We saw how the contrary practice had (according to the famous population returns) produced this effect. We saw this in the last Letter. But, no matter. How are you to make the Irish gentlemen alter the size of their farms? You say, that "all that is necessary is to take care, while the colonising scheme is going on, that the gentlemen of Ireland alter their plan of managing their land." Now, suppose this to be all that is necessary, how will you do this? Will you pass a law to compel men not to let their land except in certain quantities? Will you interfere directly in the management of men's estates? Will you adopt the monstrous maxim, that the poor man shall not be suffered to rent a bit of land? Will you do that which no aristocracy, no despot, ever talked of doing before?

No! you would do none of these. You talk thus at random

about the thing; but if you were to hear it seriously proposed, if you were to see its details put upon paper; if you were to see your own proposition moulded into the form of an Act of Parliament, you would start back from it with affright. The thing that you speak of cannot be accomplished. That which you assert to be the cause of redundant population would still continue; and, of course, if you were to get rid of your million of people, the evil would return.

The Scotch economists, and especially one who writes a good deal in the Morning Chronicle, perceiving this grand difficulty, and having a great dislike to all *unnecessary expenses*, seem to have in view a much shorter way of going to work. They seem to be coming very near to what I always said must be their last resort. The economist in the Chronicle had, the other day, a long and plaintive article on the subject of redundant population. In the course of that article, he has the following remarks: "Ever since the *introduction of potatoe toes*, the *small-pox inoculation*, and since the *cessation of the district wars* and feuds, between the different clans, the population of these Isles has increased, in a degree and proportion,

" superior to that of any other part of our country. Some of these Isles, North Uist, Tyree, and Eigg, for instance, have more than doubled their population within the last sixty years."

Bravo! This is coming very near to the point. If this article have any sense, it expresses the *sorrow* of this Scotch economist, that human life has been spared by the means of *inoculation* and of *peace!* There may have been men, before these days, that entertained thoughts as horrible as these; but, I believe, that there never were men to express them before, and to express them, too, in a public newspaper, and without any disguise. This is, however, fair dealing. Here is no cant; no hypocrisy.

This is, too, the natural result of the doctrines of Malthus. It is impossible to adopt those doctrines without looking upon inoculation as a most mischievous discovery; without lamenting the absence of civil wars, without cursing that *Doctor Jenner* that got twenty thousand pounds from us. Jenner was not a Scotchman, I believe. A pretty Parliament it must have been to give this man twenty thousand pounds for a discovery which that same Parliament has almost now voted to be

a scourge to the human race. To cry out against redundant population, is the fashion in both Houses; and if the opinion be true; if it be true that there is a redundant population, and this has been by implication voted by both Houses; if this be true, and if this be the scourge that it is represented to be, what a pretty Parliament it must have been to give Doctor Jenner twenty thousand pounds for his discovery!

Now, do you not perceive, Sir, that, at every step, something or other arises to make us suspect the soundness of these new opinions! The moment we look at the matter with a sober and steady eye, we see that there can be no "*redundant population*;" and that the sufferings of the Irish people, and all the dangers that we have to apprehend from those sufferings, originate elsewhere.

I have always a particular dislike to hear men talk of national calamities, with regard to which the Government has *no control*, and for which, of course, it is not answerable. I, for my part, know of no public calamity, that can happen in our country, for which the Government (I mean to include the Parliament, of course,) is not fully answerable. To be sure, calamities arising from thunder and

lightning, from floods, from earthquakes; the Parliament, though it calls itself omnipotent, may be suffered to get out of a responsibility for these; but, for every other calamity, little or great, it is as much responsible as a jailor is for the custody of his prisoner, or as man is for his sins against God.

What! ram its hand into our pockets as deeply and as often as it pleases; make laws to banish us for life, if we utter words having even a tendency to bring it into contempt; mortgage the labour of the child in the cradle, and even of the child yet unborn; order us to be shut up in our houses from sunset to sunrise, and, if we disobey the order, snatch us from our families, and transport us without trial by jury. What! able to do all these things, and numerous other things of nearly the same nature, which would require a large volume merely to describe. Do all these things. Power to do all these without the slightest hesitation; but no power to prevent national calamities! No power to prevent a people being ruined by taxes and loans and jobs, and changing of the value of money, and surrendering the estates of the landlords and the wages of the labourer into the hands of Jews and Jobbers!

I know of nothing more convenient to a government than to be praised to-day for what is called prosperity of the country, and to hear it said to-morrow, that the calamities of the country arise from causes not under its control. This is, as I said before, one great objection to these new and whimsical notions. But, there is great mischief in their preventing us from taking a plain and straightforward view of the subject. If we ask ourselves what is the matter in Ireland? The answer is, the people are *half naked* and *half starved*. This is the matter in Ireland: this is, in fact, the sum total of the evil in that country. The cause of this evil is, that the Government, by means of its taxes and its church, aided by its army, draws away so much of the fruit of the people's labour, *as not to leave them enough for food and raiment*.

This, Sir, is the real cause of Irish nakedness and famine and "extreme unction;" and, as long as this cause exist, the trembling Jews and Jobbers, who, with all their hearts, would cut the throats of the Irish for making them afraid; as long as this cause exist, those Jews and Jobbers will subscribe and cant in vain.

Now, Sir, let me ask what evi-

dence you have of a redundant population. I mean, what proof have you, not about the *increase* of population; but, what proof have you that there are *too many* people in Ireland? Pray, observe, if you please, that I am not now talking at all about the population lie: I am, for argument's sake, admitting it to be true, though I know it to be a lie. I am supposing that there are a great many more people in Ireland than there used to be; but, there may be many more than there used to be, and yet not *too many*; and, what I should like to have from you is, some fact or some argument to show that there is that too many. There are too many people in a country, when the country does not produce a sufficiency of food for them; but, you know as well as I do, that the *spare food of Ireland goes a great way towards feeding the people of England*. What, then, is meant by *too many* people in Ireland? The more there are of them, the more food their labour will produce. The increase of produce must keep pace with the increase of mouths; for mouths never come without hands, except, if we are to believe Dryden, in the case of soldiers. I need not say that this is the case, because all the world knows that it must be

the case. It is, however, a notorious fact, as evinced in the case of Ireland herself. Is it not then, Sir, sorrowful to hear a man like you, seriously asserting, in your place in Parliament, that there are *too many* people in Ireland ?

This is not, you will tell me, a positive, but a relative proposition. You have not qualified, but others have ; and it is but fair to understand you in their sense. Captain Maberly, for instance, insisted that there were too many people in proportion to the employment that they had. This gentleman had a curious reason for the increase of population in Ireland; namely, that the Catholic priests got the people to marry, in order to get the MARRIAGE FEES ; because these priests, he said, have no stipends. Why, how the devil is this, noble Captain ? Our parsons have plenty of good fixed income ; and yet Malthus and Scarett complain of improvident marriages here ; the population returns say that the increase of people is enormous ; and such is the want of employment, that in many places, men are harnessed and set to draw gravel like horses.

So much in the way of defence of the Catholic priests; but, now, Sir Francis Burdett, with regard to there being too many people in

proportion to the employment. It is not, Sir, employment that there is lack of, but of money to pay for employment. And what is the cause of this lack of money ? The cause is, that the Government, by its taxes and its church, with the aid of its army, draws the money away. This is what is meant by a *want of capital*. Capital is a slang Scotch word, meaning money. What else it can mean, I should be very glad if Mr. Peter McCulloch would tell me. Captain Maberly, with true Change-like mind, would *lend* them some money. I mean, he would have the Parliament lend them their own and the rest of the people's money. Lend them money ! The very causes of their want of money prove to demonstration that they can never repay. Mr. Maberly observed, that the people in Ireland were a great deal better off where there had been *public works going on*. To be sure ! only these should not be called public works ; they should be called excuses for sending back to the Irish, when they were come to the verge of starvation, and when we on this side of the water were afraid of there being an open rebellion ; excuses for sending to them a small part of

the money that had been taken away from them. To be sure they would be the better off.

With respect to this want of employment in Ireland. There were some of the strangest of notions brought forth, by the strange motion of Captain Maberly. Lord Althorp is represented to have observed, that "Every mode of introducing capital into Ireland ought to be adopted: that island might be compared to *a rich farm out of condition, upon which a tenant had just entered*, and who thought it would answer his purpose to lay out a large sum with a view to ultimate profit" (hear, hear, hear!); so with Ireland at present, it might appear that the money expended upon her was lost, but hereafter "she would return it with interest."

Strange comparison! "a rich farm out of condition," my Lord! And who has put it out of condition, my Lord? And what *tenant* has taken possession of it? If it be a rich farm out of condition, why is there not somebody to call the *steward* to account? And what hope is there of any amendment, while the steward and his understrappers keep drawing the substance of the

farm away? Mr. Monck, who seems to have been very sharply bitten by Malthus, wanted to give employment on different principles from those of Captain Maberly; and (it was cruel in him) not to tell us what his own principles were. Indeed, more complete mental confusion I never witnessed than that which is perceivable in the speech of Mr. Monck. Lord Althorp hit upon the right way of giving employment, namely, to *take off all the indirect taxes*; but, Mr. Monck could not agree to this, though he would not tell us his own way of giving employment.

The truth is, the granting of money for the sake of causing employment to be given in Ireland, is a most shocking delusion. There is plenty of employment; the Government, by its taxes, its church, aided by its army, take away the means of paying for that employment; and the money voted to create employment, and all the money raised, in subscriptions by the Jews and Jobbers, is only so much tossed back again to keep the wretches quiet. But, Sir, at any rate, this mode of employing the money is less extravagant than the mode proposed by you; for you propose to send the poor wretches across the sea to

have that employment for which you are to pay five hundred fold. Give them the money that it would require to colonise a million of them, and you will see what a flourishing people they will be.

I observed before (in my former Letter), on that passage in your speech, where you speak of the Irish labourers overflowing England. Now, Sir, is it not impossible to look at the ragged bands, which, every morning, pass through Kensington, and plunge into the fathomless recesses of the WEN; is it not impossible to look at these groups without perceiving that they are brought here almost by instinct? What do they come here for? They come in pursuit of the taxes, tithes, church property, and rents too, which have all been carried out of their country, and which have left them so little in the shape of wages, that they have been unable to cover their nakedness and to fill their bellies. Their backs and bellies are more profound political economists than Mr. Maberly and Mr. Monck. The poor creatures seem to smell these proceeds which have been carried away from their country; and they come, poor souls, to get a share of them, if they can. They flock to England for precisely the

same reason that the poor, starving, ragged, dejected, trodden-down countrymen of England are now flocking to London. These poor, ragged, smock-frocked creatures are crowding to the Wen by thousands. During this Spring, I have had about two acres of ground to trench at Kensington. I kept something of an account, till I got to pretty nearly two hundred wretched creatures from the country, *who had never been in London before*; but came to ask me for work. This flock of miserable wretches; these thousands of them that come flocking up, come to help build the *twenty-two thousand new houses*, which the taxes are at this moment adding to the WEN, to the great delight of PETER M'CULLOCK, who reads lectures in honour of a system that enables a hook-nosed round-eyed Jew to bag half a million of money, and to exchange his orange-basket for two or three parks and mansions, "by watching the turn of the market."

Yes, Sir, there is certainly a redundant population *in the Wen*; but not a word do we ever hear in the wise House, about this redundancy! No, never one single word about it. The Members must see what is going on; they must see the elements of misery and havoc

assembling together. Strange perverseness! They are full of alarm at the redundant population, of which they have no proof, and in their talks relative to which they can produce no argument; you are all of you full of alarm at this imaginary redundancy; while the redundancy of the population of the Wen, with the existence of which every man of you is acquainted, seems to excite in you not the smallest attention.

Our poor starving wretches come up from the country to snap up the orts of the jews, loan-jobbers, sinecure and pension men, women and children. This, too, is the object of the half naked Irish that come. These leave less orts for our hungry creatures; but can we blame them for coming? If they had their proportion of jews, jobbers, and tax-eaters at Dublin, or at Irish watering-places, they would not come here. Between Folkestone and Sandgate, I met, last Summer, eight Irishmen, with three hats and two pair of shoes amongst them. I had met their advance guard before, namely, two women, each with a child tied upon her back. I pitched the fellows up in a gossip. They said they wanted work: "Oh! no;" said I, "you are "a *tax hunting*; and if you look "sharp, you will find some taxes

"in this little town ahead." The Irish are always quick. These fellows soon understood me. We talked about BISHOP JOCELYN and the *Irish tax-eaters*. I had provided for the women before, and I gave the fellows just as much as I thought would make them forget their troubles for one night, at any rate. As I was coming home I met with fifteen just such fellows cooking their breakfast, by the way side between Westerham and Chittingstone. These men had had a whole month of reaping. They had saved almost the whole of their money, which, they told me they intended to carry home. This certainly lowers the wages of English labourers; but are these people to be blamed? Is there no cure for their sufferings but sending them out of their country?

I am well aware, Sir, that, if it came to the pinch, you would be amongst the last men in the world to put such a project into execution. But, Sir, in the meanwhile, your erroneous opinions do harm by drawing off the attention of the people from the real cause of the suffering and the legitimate object of their censure. Directly, as visibly and as clearly as the stream to the spring, we trace the whole mass of unspeakable calamity to that House, to which you were ad-

dressing this speech. It has called itself omnipotent; but, at any rate, it has done just what it pleased with this kingdom, its wealth and its people. It was it that contracted the Debt; it was it that made the dead-weight; it was it that changed, backward and forward, the value of money. Nay, its professed eulogist, claims for it "*all the merit* of having brought the *country into its present state*." To it, therefore, as is most due, be given all the praise, or all the execration.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble and

Most obedient Servant,

W.M. COBBETT.

P.S. The MORNING CHRONICLE put forth, on the 26th of June, some remarks upon the first of these two Letters. It will, possibly, have something to say on this present Letter. In my next I shall notice what it said on the 26th; and also any thing that it may add to it before next Tuesday. It has not *answered* me, mind. I shall show that clear enough. But it must answer; or all the *colonising* schemes are

blown to the devil, together with the "*redundant population*," proceeding from the "*splitting of farms*." There is a REPORT upon this subject by a Committee of the House, Mr. Frederick Robinson's House, the big House, the "*Omnipotent*" House. I dare not call this Report of the big House's Committee the *most beastly nonsense* that ever dropped from the pens of drivelling dotards. The "*Omnipotent*" House might, perhaps, blow me across the sea, if I did that. But, I will very shortly have some *fun* with this Report. Ireland is now putting the Scotch economists to their trumps. They are, at last, driven to propose a downright *destroying of the people*. The Chronicle proposes to *destroy the dwellings of the labourers in whole districts*; because they will *marry*, and not have *bastards*, like the "*prudent*" Scotch! This is what our great Scotch moralist proposes. However, we shall have him out, I suppose, at full length, next week.

JOHN BULL
FAIRLY COZENED
BY JONATHAN.

THE newspapers contain a Convention, between these two parties, relative to the SLAVE TRADE. I insert it below. Pray read it, Mr. BULL; and you will see how you are *cozened*. The Convention was ratified by the *Senate*, on *condition*, that all that part, or, those parts, which I have put in *Italics*, should be *left out*. The parts are, you see, the word "America" in Article I. *whole* of Article II. and almost the whole of Article VII. The word "America" was every thing. Our ships may now see fifty ships full of slaves on the "coast of America," and must not touch them. Mind, too, how the words "AFRICAN Slave Trade" are every where adhered to! The Yankee would not let us use "Slave Trade." That might have

meant the famous Slave Trade between *Maryland* and *Carolina*! What a base thing in us, to affect not to know of this! Then, look at the way in which JONATHAN takes care, in the last Article in particular, to make an indirect *protest* against our **RIGHT OF SEARCH**. However, the names of WILLIAM HUSKISSON and STRATFORD CANNING are at the foot of this act of national degradation. It is all gain to JONATHAN. If the King do ratify this Convention, after the amendments by the American Senate; then I will say that HE IS what I will not say *in print*! But, cheer up, good king; for you have a great deal more than this to do, before it is over. Curious, that we should get the Americans to join us in this humanity-scheme; they, who have *more slaves than all other nations put together*! They, who see the slaves driven in gangs, chained together, under the walls of their *Capitol*. But they are not such beasts as to think of raising cotton and rice, and tobacco, and indigo,

without slaves. They do not pretend to do it, or that they wish to do it. And, if they find us driven to endeavour to get on in the world by *canting* about humanity and freedom, while the Irish are shut up from sunset to sunrise, and are more than half-starved ; if they find us in this plight, I do not blame them for dropping in upon us in this way. However, here it is ; and now, we have only to see, whether the King will *ratify* it ; whether he will be advised to snap up the bone that the Senate have taken the meat from. Besides the parts *cut out*, the SENATE have *added*, that the Convention shall be *put an end to*, at any time, by either party, by giving *six months' notice* ! See how shy they are of *Blue and Buff* ! See the precautions they have taken to prevent all *hectoring* and *bullying* ! See how nice they have been in shutting out the possibility of believing, that they mean to have their ships searched in *any other case* !

Treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

SLAVE TRADE.

THE United States of America, and His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous to co-operate for the complete suppression of the *African Slave Trade*, by making the law of piracy, as applied to that traffic under the statutes of their respective legislatures, immediately and reciprocally operative on the vessels and subjects, or citizens, of each other, have respectively appointed their Plenipotentiaries to negotiate and conclude a Convention for that purpose—that is to say, on the part of the United States of America, Richard Rush, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from those States to the Court of His Majesty ; and, on the part of His Britannic Majesty, the Right Honourable William Huskisson, a Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, President of the Committee of Privy Council for Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations, Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy, and a Member of the Parliament of the United Kingdom ; and the Right Honourable Stratford Canning, a Member of his said Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America ; which Plenipotentiaries, after duly communicating to each other their respective full powers, found to be in proper form, have agreed upon, and concluded the following articles :—

“ Art. 1. The commanders and commissioned officers of each of the two high contracting parties, duly authorized, under the regulations and instructions of their respective Governments, to cruise on the coasts of Africa, of America, and of the West Indies, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, shall be empowered, under the conditions, limitations,

and restrictions, hereinafter specified, to detain, examine, capture, and deliver over for trial and adjudication, by some competent tribunal of whichever of the two countries it shall be found, on examination, to belong to, any ship or vessel concerned in the illicit traffic of slaves, and carrying the flag of the other, or owned by any subjects or citizens of either of the two contracting parties, except when in the presence of a ship of war of its own nation: and it is further agreed, that any such ship or vessel so captured, shall be either carried, or sent by the capturing officer, to some port of the country to which it belongs, and there given up to the competent authorities, or be delivered up for the same purpose to any duly commissioned officer of the other party; it being the intention of the high contracting powers that any ship or vessel within the purview of this convention, and seized on that account, shall be tried and adjudged by the tribunals of the captured party, and not by those of the captor.

"Art. 2. In case of any ship or vessel detained under this convention, by the cruisers of either of the two contracting parties, on suspicion of carrying on the slave trade, being found on due examination by the boarding officer, to be chartered on account of any of the subjects or citizens of the other party, although not actually bearing the flag of that party, nor owned by the individuals on whose account she is chartered, or by any other citizens or subjects of the same nation, it is hereby agreed that, in such case also, upon the delivery of the said vessel to the tribunals of that country to which the persons on whose account she is chartered, belong, the vessel, cargo, and crew, shall be proceeded against in like manner as any other vessel, cargo, and crew, within the purview of this convention, in so far as the general practice under the law of nations will allow."

"Art. 3. Whenever any naval commander, or commissioned officer of

either of the two contracting powers shall, on the high seas, or any where not within the exclusive jurisdiction of either party, board, or cause to be borded, any merchant vessel bearing the flag of the other power, and visit the same as a slave trader, or on suspicion of being concerned in the slave trade; in every such case, whether the vessel so visited shall, or shall not, be captured and delivered over, or sent into the ports of her own country for trial and adjudication, the boarding officer shall deliver to the master or commander of the visited vessel, a certificate in writing, signed by the said boarding officer, and specifying his rank in the navy of his country, together with the names of the commander by whose orders he is acting, and of the national vessel commanded by him; and the said certificate shall further contain a declaration, purporting that the only object of the visit is to ascertain whether the merchant vessel in question is engaged in the slave trade or not; and, if found to be so engaged, to take and deliver her to the offices or tribunals of her own country, being that of one of the two contracting parties, for trial and adjudication. In all such cases, the commander of the national vessel, whether belonging to Great Britain or to the United States, shall, when he makes delivery of his capture, either to the officers or to the tribunals of the other Power, deliver all the papers found on board the captured vessel, indicating her national character, and the objects of her voyage, and, together with them, a certificate as above of the visit, signed with his name, and specifying his rank in the navy of his country, as well as the name of the vessel commanded by him, together with the name and professional rank of the boarding officer by whom the said visit has been made. This certificate shall also contain a list of all the papers received from the master of the vessel detained or visited, as well as those found on board the said vessel: it shall also contain an exact

description of the state in which the vessel was found when detained, and a statement of the changes, if any, which have taken place in it, and of the number of slaves, if any, found on board, at the moment of the detention.

" Art. 4. Whenever any merchant vessel of either nation shall be visited under this convention, on suspicion of such vessel being engaged in the slave trade, no search shall, in any such case, be made on board the said vessel, except what is necessary for ascertaining, by due and sufficient proofs, whether she is or is not engaged in that illicit traffic. No person shall be taken out of the vessel so visited (though such reasonable restraints as may be indispensable for the detention and safe delivery of the vessel may be used against the crew) by the commanding officer of the visiting vessel, or under his orders; nor shall any part of the cargo of the visited vessel be taken out of her, till after her delivery to the officers or tribunals of her own nation, excepting only when the removal of all, or a part of the slaves, if any, found on board the visited vessel, shall be indispensable, either for the preservation of their lives, or from any other urgent consideration of humanity, or for the safety of the person charged with the navigation of the said vessel after her capture. And any of the slaves so removed shall be duly accounted for to the Government of that country to which the visited vessel belongs, and shall be disposed of according to the laws of the country into which they are carried; the regular bounty, or head-money, allowed by law, being in each instance secured to the captors, for their use and benefit, by the receiving Government.

" Art. 5. Whenever any merchant vessel of either nation shall be captured under this convention, it shall be the duty of the commander of any ship belonging to the public service

of the other, charged with the instructions of his Government for carrying into execution the provisions of this convention, at the requisition of the commander of the capturing vessel, to receive into his custody the vessel so captured, and to carry or send the same for trial and adjudication into some port of his own country, or its dependencies. In every such case, at the time of the delivery of the vessel, an authentic declaration shall be drawn up in triplicate, and signed by the commanders, both of the delivering and receiving vessels; one copy signed by both to be kept by each of them, stating the circumstances of the delivery, the condition of the captured vessel at the time of the delivery, including the names of her master or commander, and of every other person, not a slave, on board at the time, and exhibiting the number of the slaves, if any, then on board her, and a list of all the papers received or found on board at the time of capture, and delivered over with her. The third copy of the said declaration shall be left in the captured vessel, with the papers found on board, to be produced before the tribunal charged with the adjudication of the capture. And the commander of the capturing vessel shall be authorized to send any one of the officers under his command, and one or two of his crew, with the captured vessel, to appear before the competent tribunal, as witnesses of the facts regarding her detention and capture; the reasonable expenses of which witnesses, in proceeding to the place of trial, during their detention there, and for their return to their own country, or to their station in its service, shall be allowed by the court of adjudication, and defrayed, in the event of the vessel being condemned, out of the proceeds of its sale; in case of the acquittal of the vessel, the expenses, as above specified, of those witnesses, shall be defrayed by the government of the capturing officer.

"Art. 6. Whenever any capture shall be made, under this convention, by the officers of either of the contracting parties, and no national vessel of that country to which the captured vessel belongs is cruising on the same station where the capture takes place, the commander of the capturing vessel shall in such case, either carry or send his prize to some convenient port of its own country, or of any of its dependencies, where a Court of Vice-Admiralty has jurisdiction, and there give it up to competent authorities for trial and adjudication. The captured vessel shall then be libelled according to the practice of the Court taking cognizance of the case: and if condemned, the proceeds of the sale thereof, and its cargo, if also condemned, shall be paid to the commander of the capturing vessel, for the benefit of the captors, to be distributed among them, according to the rules of their service respecting prize-money.

"Art. 7. The commander and crew of any vessel captured under this convention, and sent in for trial, shall be proceeded against conformably to the laws of the country whereunto they shall be brought as pirates engaged in the African slave trade; and *it is further agreed that any individual, being a citizen or subject of either of the two contracting parties, who shall be found on board any vessel not carrying the flag of the other party, nor belonging to the subjects or citizens of either, but engaged in the illicit traffic of slaves, and lawfully seized on that account by the cruisers of the other party, or condemned under circumstances which, by involving such individual in the guilt of slave trading, would subject him to the penalties of piracy, he shall be sent for trial before the competent Court in the country to which he belongs; and the reasonable expenses of any witnesses belonging to the capturing vessel, in proceeding to the place of trial, during their detention there, and for*

their return to their own country, or to their station, in its service, shall, in every such case, be allowed by the Court, and defrayed by the country in which the trial takes place; but every witness belonging to the capturing vessel shall, upon the criminal trial for piracy, be liable to be challenged by the accused person, and set aside as incompetent, unless he shall release his claim to any part of the prize-money upon the condemnation of the vessel and cargo.

"Art. 8. The right reciprocally conceded by the two contracting Powers, of visiting, capturing, and delivering over for trial, the merchant vessels of the other, engaged in the traffic of slaves, shall be exercised only by such commissioned officers of their respective navies as shall be furnished with instructions for executing the laws of their respective countries against the slave trade. For every vexatious and abusive exercise of this right, the boarding officer and the commander of the capturing or searching vessel shall, in each case, be personally liable, in costs and damages, to the master and owners of any merchant vessel delivered over, detained, or visited by them, under the provisions of this convention. Whatever Court of Admiralty shall have cognizance of the cause, as regards the captured vessel, in each case the same Court shall be competent to hear the complaint of the master or owners, or of any person or persons on board the said vessel, or interested in the property of her cargo, at the time of her detention; and, on due and sufficient proof being given to the Court, of any vexation and abuse having been practised during the search or detention of the said vessel, contrary to the provisions and meaning of this convention, to award reasonable costs and damages to the sufferers, to be paid by the commanding or boarding officer, convicted of such misconduct. The Government of the party thus cast in

damages and costs shall cause the amount of the same to be paid, in each instance, agreeably to the judgment of the Courts, within twelve months from the date thereof. In case of any such vexation and abuse occurring in the detention or search of a vessel detained under this convention, and not afterwards delivered over for trial, the persons aggrieved, being such as are specified above, or any of them, shall be heard by any Court of Admiralty of the country of the captors, before which they make complaint thereof; and the commander and boarding officer of the detaining vessel shall, in such instance, be liable as above in costs and damages to the complainants, according to the judgment of the Court; and their Government shall equally cause payment of the same to be made within twelve months from the time when such judgment shall have been pronounced.

" Art. 9. Copies of this convention, and of the laws of both countries actually in force for the prohibition and suppression of the African slave trade, shall be furnished to every commander of the national vessels of either party charged with the execution of those laws; and in case any such commanding officer shall be accused by either of the two Governments of having deviated in any respect from the provisions of this convention, and the instructions of his own Government in conformity thereto, the Government to which such complaint shall be addressed agrees hereby to make inquiry into the circumstances of the case, and to inflict on the officer complained of, in the event of his appearing to deserve it, a punishment adequate to his transgression.

" Art. 10. The high contracting parties declare, that the right which, in the foregoing articles, they have each reciprocally conceded, of detaining, visiting, capturing, and delivering over for trial the merchant ves-

sels of the other engaged in the African slave trade, is wholly and exclusively grounded on the consideration of their having made that traffic piracy by their respective laws; and further, that the reciprocal concession of the said right, as guarded, limited, and regulated by this convention, shall not be so construed as to authorize the detention or search of the merchant vessels of either nation by the officers of the navy of the other, except vessels engaged, or suspected of being engaged, in the African slave trade; or for any other purpose whatever than that of seizing and delivering up the persons and vessels concerned in that traffic, for trial and adjudication, by the tribunals and laws of their own country; nor be taken to affect, in any other way, the existing rights of either of the high contracting parties. And they do also hereby agree and engage to use their influence, respectively, with other maritime and civilized powers, to the end that the African slave trade may be declared to be piracy under the law of nations.

" Art. 11. The present Convention, consisting of eleven articles, shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at London, within the term of twelve months, or as much sooner as possible.

" In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

" Done at London, the 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1824.

(L. S.) " RICHARD RUSH,
(L. S.) " W. HUSKISSON,
(L. S.) " S. CANNING."

COTTON-LORDS.

My next will contain a Letter to these Nobles of the Spinning Jenny. They are, it seems, full of uneasiness on two or three accounts.—JONATHAN has made a TARIFF that is likely to pinch them. Their old friends, the COS-SACKS, will not suffer the THING to make a safe market for *calicoes* in South America. Their other old friends, the JOLTERHEADS, will not let cheap bread go down the throats of the slaves along with the cotton-fuz. And while all these things torment them, the French (as well they may) laugh at them and at the THING too. There was, on the 26th of June (I think it was), an article in the ETOILE worth a handful of guineas. ETOILE means STAR, and this is a bright star indeed. This star gives real light. The MORNING CHRONICLE does not know what to say to it! The *feelosopher* sulks at the jeerings of the Frenchman. The fact

is, that the ETOILE is on the *triumphant side of the question*. He knows, that we want to sell our *calicoes* (so fit for hot countries!); but he also knows, that we *dare not go to war*. The Editor of the ETOILE has had the good sense to read the Register; and he, therefore, knows all about Sir JAMMY and his *speeches* as well as I do. A full notice of this article of the ETOILE will come into my Letter to the slave-drivers of Lancashire. But, in the meanwhile, mind what they are at! They are clamouring against the CORN-BILL! Bravo! Clamour away, you noisy and greedy vagabonds, who grinned with delight when the yeomanry cut down the reformers! Work away, greedy vagabonds, against your old friends the JOLTERHEADS! "Petition," says your friend the CHRONICLE. Aye, to be sure! Ply the "omnipotent" House with Petitions enough! Persuade the JOLTERHEADS, if you can, to give up all their rents; for, mind, not a farthing will they get, if the Corn-bill be repealed;

and yet it *ought* to be repealed. Well, go on borough-vagabonds and you, tear one another to pieces. We are come to this happy state at last: one set of you, or the other, must lose even to your ruin. Fight on, then, and we, whom you have no longer the power of persecuting, will stand by and see fair-play. You have long been fast bound together for purposes of mischief; for purposes of *oppression and of blood*: may you now live together like an ugly and nauseous couple, each of whom erroneously thought the other rich. But, I am going on too fast. *Next week*, my lords. But you are such a tempting subject, that I can hardly break off.

FAMINE IN IRELAND !!!

READ the following, ye monsters of *seat-sellers*! What! Are you to go on thus *for ever*? Is there to be no *day of judgment* for you? The rascal Cotton-Lords would

find something to petition about, if they were to look this way. Can Wilberforce and his crew not feel a little for these poor *whites*?

"It is with great regret we are obliged to write upon this subject; but the fact is, that our people famish, not only in the midst of plenty, but also in the prospect of super-abundance.—In consequence of the representations made to Government by the Roman Catholic Clergy, of the state of distress in this neighbourhood, and the *humane* disposition of some persons who were pleased to contradict the fact, and to say that none existed, His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was graciously pleased to send down Commissary-General Luscome, to inspect and inquire into the actual state of the Poor in this district, and to report to His Excellency the result. On the 22d instant this gentleman arrived here, and after making some inquiries, he proceeded to Oughterard, 14 miles west, and such was the distress and misery which he witnessed there upon his arrival, that he sent an express the same night for a quantity of oatmeal to be immediately sent him to keep the people alive! — This humane, this excellant gentleman was shocked at the spectacles of human misery which were presented to him; young men laid down upon the bed of misery, unable to move for want of food, and resigned to die. No pen could describe—no pencil paint, what

he beheld; the picture was too appalling for human nature to support —the Commissary - General could not sustain himself, he was unmanned, the tear of pity ran down his cheek, every shilling which he and his associates possessed was instantly distributed to stay the hand of death! and when he returned to breakfast, he found it impossible to taste an atom of food; the recollection of what he had seen sunk deep in his mind, and sensible of the situation of the destitute, he could think of nothing but their immediate relief.—The Commissary - General having made his arrangements at Oughterard, and having had a supply of thirty tons of oatmeal lodged in the town, he returned here, when at an early hour one of the Roman Catholic Clergy sent him in a report of upwards of two hundred families in one parish, who were in an actual state of want, many of whom had not tasted food for the day before; and had the Commissary - General

waited in town that day, it was the intention of the other clergy to make known to him the state of their parishioners, but we understand he had proceeded towards Westport.—While this distress exists in this neighbourhood, cargoes of oatmeal are shipping off every day; the Ellen, of Wick, loaded here some time back for Belfast with oatmeal, upon its arrival it was not wanting there, and the vessel was chartered again to take it to Liverpool; upon arrival there, the master was preparing to discharge, when he learned that that market was overstocked with the article. And after a good deal of negotiation, the master was again chartered to go with his cargo of oatmeal *back* to Belfast, from whence we have not yet learned whether it is to be sent in search of mouths to consume it; and there is a vessel now loading here with a cargo of oatmeal for London to feed pigs, while our people pine and perish for want of food.—*Galway Advertiser.*"

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 19th June.

<i>Per Quarter.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Wheat	62	1
Rye	42	4
Barley	32	8
Oats	26	9
Beans	39	11
Peas	38	4

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 19th June.

<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Wheat..	3,854	for 12,444	8 10	Average, 64 6
Barley....	414....	653	8 3.....	31 6
Oats..	12,043...	17,344	7 4.....	28 9
Rye....	26....	44	19 0.....	35 11
Beans....	689....	1,326	1 7.....	38 5
Peas....	351....	730	11 3.....	41 7

Friday, June 25.—The Wheat Trade continues brisk for all good qualities, inferior is also now inquired after for the contracts. Barley is very scarce, and for grinding is full 1s. per qr. higher than on Monday. Oats are full as dear. Good Boiling Peas are much in demand; but in Hog Peas and other Grain no alteration.

Monday, June 28.—Last week there were only moderate quantities of Wheat and Barley, but a

good arrival of Oats, a considerable portion of which was from Ireland; of other Grain the quantities were short. This morning there was a fair supply of Wheat and Beans from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, but not much other Corn fresh at market from any part. Our Millers still confine their attention to prime dry parcels of Wheat, which went off on terms fully equal to this day se'nnight; but most of the samples at market being in a damp state, such are nearly unsaleable even at lower prices. In Rye there is so little trade at present, that the rates must be quoted lower.

Barley being still scarce is advanced 1s. per qr. Beans fully maintain last quotations. Boiling Peas are scarce and rather dearer. Grey Peas are without alteration. Oats do not sell so freely as on Friday last, but last Monday's quotations are maintained except for inferior parcels of Irish.

Prices on board Ship as under.

Wheat, red, (old)	62s. to 70s.
— white, (old)	70s. — 76s.
— red, (new)	42s. — 48s.
— fine	50s. — 56s.
— superfine	62s. — 64s.
— white, (new)	48s. — 52s.
— fine	54s. — 62s.
— superfine	66s. — 70s.
Flour, per sack	55s. — 60s.
— Seconds	50s. — 55s.
— North Country	46s. — 50s.

ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,
From June 21 to June 26, both inclusive.

<i>Whence.</i>	<i>Wheat.</i>	<i>Barley.</i>	<i>Malt.</i>	<i>Oats.</i>	<i>Beans.</i>	<i>Flour.</i>
Aberdeen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aldbro'	278	72	17	23	10	.....
Alemouth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Banff .....	.....	.....	.....	805	.....	.....
Bridgewater .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berwick .....	.....	.....	.....	530	.....	.....
Bridport .....	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	.....
Boston	30	.....	12	4734	.....	.....
Clay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	420
Cowes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dundee	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester	210	.....	550	.....	94	880
Harwich	80	.....	690	.....	70	220
Leigh	845	27	75	14	118	177
Maldon	689	.....	575	35	341	885
Exeter .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Grimsby .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hastings .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hull .....	.....	.....	.....	1801	.....	.....
Inverness .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ipswich	95	95	853	.....	30	652
Kent	1670	14	300	706	408	1901
Louth .....	.....	.....	.....	870	.....	.....
Lynn	476	.....	20	777	69	.....
Montrose	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poole .....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....
Portsmouth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rye .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spalding .....	.....	.....	.....	695	.....	.....
Stockton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southwold	494	50	.....	.....	29	.....
Wells .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitby .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisbeach	300	.....	.....	1780	.....	.....
Woodbridge	171	.....	.....	58	99	90
Yarmouth .....	.....	.....	1147	220	.....	.....
Cork .....	.....	.....	.....	1335	.....	.....
Dungarvon .....	.....	.....	.....	585	.....	.....
Waterford .....	.....	.....	.....	1300	.....	.....
Youghall .....	.....	.....	.....	720	.....	.....
Foreign .....	.....	935	.....	385	.....	1109 b
Total	5408	1193	4588	17373	1268	5245 1109 b

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week:
 Rye, — ; Pease, 274 ; Tares, — ; Linseed, 4225 ; Rapeseed, 250 ;
 Brank, 15 ; Mustard, 150 ; Hemp, 111 ; and Seeds, 6 quarters.

SEEDS, &c.

Price on board Ship as under.

	s.	s.
Clover, red, Foreign per cwt	50	82
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	44	76
— red, English, ditto ..	58	80
— white, ditto .. ditto ..	52	74
Rye Grass	per qr...	25
Turnip, new, white.. per bush.	10	12
— red & green .. ditto ..	10	16
— yellow Swedes ditto..	9	11
Mustard, white	ditto ..	7
— brown..... ditto ..	8	13
Caraway	per cwt	40
Coriander.....	ditto ..	8
Sanfoin.....	per qr..	30
Trefoil	per cwt	18
Ribgrass	ditto ..	28
Canary, common ..per qr...	38	46
— fine	ditto ..	48
Tares	per bush.	3
Hempseed	per qr...	36
Linseed for crushing		
Foreign	ditto ..	30
— fine English		
for sowing	ditto ..	44
Rapeseed, 24 <i>l.</i> to 26 <i>l.</i> per last.		50
Foreign Tares, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>		
Linseed Oil Cake, 9 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> to 10 <i>l.</i> per 1000		
Foreign ditto, 5 <i>l.</i> per ton		
Rape Cake, 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> per ton.		

Monday, June 28.—The arrivals of Foreign Butter still continue unprecedentedly large: we have this week 6801 casks. From Ireland, 1514 firkins of Butter, and 1489 bales of Bacon.

City, 30th June, 1824.

BACON.

The recent failures have staggered those who have but little regular business; as their hopes of successful speculation are destroyed, at least for the present. It is now seen by all, that the greater part of the business done by the *Jobbers*, is not done with a view to *profit*, but for the purpose of *raising the wind*. The most far-sighted are getting

quietly out of stock a little below the nominal prices.—On board, 53*s.* Landed, 56*s.* to 57*s.*

BUTTER.

Very little new Irish has come in. The English fresh Butter, and the Dutch are sufficient. Dutch, best, 78*s.* seconds 70*s.* a losing game.

CHEESE.

Cheshire, 70*s.* to 84*s.* Double Gloucester, 64*s.* to 70*s.* Single 50*s.* to 60*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 28.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s. d.	s. d.	
Beef	3	8 to 4	6
Mutton.....	3	10 — 4	6
Veal.....	4	0 — 5	6
Pork.....	4	0 — 5	0
Lamb	5	0 — 5	10

Beasts ... 2,358	Sheep ... 20,010
Calves 330	Pigs 210

NEWGATE (same day).

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s. d.	s. d.	
Beef.....	2	8 to 3	8
Mutton.....	3	2 — 4	2
Veal.....	3	0 — 5	0
Pork.....	3	0 — 5	0
Lamb.....	3	4 — 5	4

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s. d.	s. d.	
Beef.....	2	6 to 4	0
Mutton.....	3	0 — 3	10
Veal.....	3	4 — 5	0
Pork.....	3	4 — 5	4
Lamb.....	4	0 — 5	8

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 10*d.* by the full-priced Bakers.

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS—per Ton.				
Ware.....	20	0	to	28
Middlings..	12	0	—	16
Chats	4	0	—	6
Common Red	0	0	—	0

BOROUGH.—per Ton.				
Ware	20	0	to	35
Middlings ..	10	0	—	18
Chats.....	8	0	—	10
Common Red	0	0	—	0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay .. 80s. to 120s.				
Straw...40s. to 50s.				
Clover..90s. to 130s.				
St. James's.—Hay.....80s. to 122s.				
Straw...43s. to 54s.				
Clover 110s. to 120s.				
Whitechapel. Hay ..80s. to 120s.				
Straw. 42s. to 52s.				
Clover..100 to 130s.				

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Beans.			Pease.		
	s. to	s.	d.	s. to	s.	d.	s. to	s.	d.	s. to	s.	d.	s. to	s.	d.
Aylesbury	52	66	0	38	40	0	28	30	0	32	42	0	0	0	0
Banbury	52	64	0	34	38	0	25	30	0	40	42	0	0	0	0
Basingstoke	56	64	0	30	37	0	25	29	0	44	50	0	0	0	0
Bridport.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chelmsford.....	52	71	0	34	38	0	24	32	0	28	38	0	34	40	0
Derby.....	60	68	0	34	40	0	27	31	0	44	48	0	0	0	0
Devizes.....	54	72	0	31	35	6	28	32	0	40	48	0	0	0	0
Dorchester.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exeter.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guildford	52	71	0	34	40	0	26	33	0	42	48	0	39	43	0
Henley	54	78	0	35	38	0	25	32	0	38	46	0	36	44	0
Horncastle.....	55	63	0	25	32	0	20	26	0	36	40	0	0	0	0
Hungerford.....	46	66	0	26	32	0	18	31	0	38	45	0	0	0	0
Lewes	50	61	0	0	0	0	26	28	0	38	0	0	0	0	0
Lynn	48	59	0	28	32	0	21	26	0	38	39	0	0	0	0
Newbury	44	73	0	25	34	0	25	30	0	41	44	0	36	38	0
Newcastle	48	70	0	26	33	0	26	32	0	37	42	0	38	44	0
Northampton....	54	62	0	0	0	0	23	26	0	40	43	0	0	0	0
Nottingham	62	0	0	38	0	0	25	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0
Reading	52	73	0	28	35	0	20	31	0	34	43	0	33	42	0
Stamford.....	49	65	0	32	36	6	22	29	0	38	43	0	0	0	0
Swansea	63	0	0	36	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Truro	60	0	0	39	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uxbridge	50	77	0	34	37	0	28	32	0	42	45	0	40	43	0
Wimborne.....	42	63	0	25	36	0	28	32	0	46	52	0	0	0	0
Winchester.....	48	70	0	32	35	0	26	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yarmouth.....	56	63	0	32	34	0	24	27	0	36	38	0	36	38	0
Dalkeith*	23	36	0	26	30	6	21	26	6	0	0	0	22	25	0
Haddington*	27	36	6	25	31	0	22	26	6	21	26	0	21	26	0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Liverpool, June 22.—From the timely rains experienced since my last, the weather has been highly favourable for the approaching crops of Grain, which has had a tendency to damp the spirits of our dealers for purchases beyond immediate consumption, which for Wheats were made at a reduction of 3d. to 6d. per bushel from last week's currency, and Flour at 1s. to 2s. per 280 lbs. At this day's market sales of Wheat and Oats were effected, only, at the decline before noted, and in other articles, although offered below the quotations of this day se'nnight, there was but little business done.

WHEAT, per 70lbs.			OATS, per 45lbs.			FLOUR, per 280lbs.					
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.			
English	8	0 to 10	6	English	3	10 — 4	2	English	50	0 — 51	0
Scotch	8	0 — 10	6	Scotch	3	10 — 4	2	Irish per			
Welsh	8	0 — 10	6	Welsh	3	10 — 4	2	280lbs. 46	0 — 49	0	
Irish ..	7	6 — 9	0	Irish	3	4 — 3	11				
Foreign	0	0 — 0	0								
BARLEY, per 60lbs.			BEANS, per qr.			OATMEAL, 240lbs.					
English	5	0 — 5	6	English	43	0 — 47	0	English	33	0 — 36	0
Scotch	5	0 — 5	6	Scotch	42	0 — 44	0	Scotch	32	0 — 36	0
Welsh	5	0 — 5	6	Irish	42	0 — 44	0	Irish	29	0 — 32	0
Irish	4	10 — 5	2	Dutch	42	0 — 44	0	INDIAN CORN per			
								quar.	36	0 — 40	0
MALT.			PEASE, per qr.			RAPE SEED, per					
Per 9 gal.	8	0 — 8	9	Boiling	40	0 — 46	0	last £22.			
				Grey	32	0 — 36	0				

Imported into Liverpool from the 15th to the 21st June 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 2,744; Barley 171; Oats, 5,015; Malt, 1,627; Beans, 500; and Peas, 206 quarters. Flour, 1,001 sacks, of 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 653 packs, of 240 lbs. American Flour, 4,770 barrels.

Norwich, June 26.—The Corn Trade revived a little to-day, the best Wheat fetching 61s.; Barley, 29s. to 32s.; and Oats, 27s. to 30s. per quarter.

Bristol, June 27.—The prices of Corn, &c. at this market, remain nearly the same as last week.

Birmingham, June 24.—It has rained with us almost continually since this day se'nnight. Our Corn and Flour trades are for the most part heavy. A plentiful show of Wheat and of all other Grain, save Oats, which come sparingly to market. There are no sales but for immediate purposes. Prices throughout the trade about the same as last quoted.

Ipswich, June 26.—Our market to-day was shortly supplied with every kind of Grain except Wheat, of which the quantity was pretty good. Advanced prices were demanded, but the sale was dull, and very little business was done. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 54s. to 66s.; Barley, 30s. to 35s.; Beans, 37s. to 38s.; and Oats, 24s. to 28s. per qr.

Wisbech, June 26.—The sale of Wheat to-day was rather brisk, at the following prices, viz.—White, 60s. to 62s.; Red, 58s. to 60s. per quarter. Oats rather dull in sale, and a trifle lower. Beans without any alteration.—N. B. The late heavy rains have flooded most of our low lands, and it is feared the heavy crops of Wheat and Spring Corn growing thereon will be damaged, unless there is plenty of wind to set the mills to work.

Boston, June 23.—This day's market was tolerably supplied with samples of Grain, which continued without much variation since last week's market. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 56s. to 61s.; Oats, 22s. to 26s.; and Beans 40s. to 44s. per qr.

Wakefield, June 25.—The fresh arrivals of Grain this week are only moderate. The millers bought Wheat much more freely to-day than of late; but the demand is still principally confined to the finest qualities, and such are full 1s. per quarter dearer than last week; the inferior sorts remain without the least alteration in value. Oats are scarce,

and fresh samples rather higher. Shelling has met a more ready sale, at an advance of 6d. per load. No alteration in Malt or Beans.—Wheat, new and old, 56s. to 70s.; Barley, 24s. to 36s.; Beans, new and old, 38s. to 41s. per quarter, 63 lbs. per bushel; Potatoe Oats, 28s. to 32s. per quarter; Mealing Oats, 15d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling, 36s. to 37s. per load of 261 lbs.; Malt, 42s. to 44s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 48s. to 50s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 23*l.* to 26*l.* per last.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended June 19, 1824.

	<i>Wheat.</i>		<i>Barley.</i>		<i>Oats.</i>	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
London	63	0....33	2....27	10		
Essex	61	5....34	3....28	6		
Kent	64	1....34	4....26	11		
Sussex	59	11....0	0....26	8		
Suffolk	59	11....32	2....26	3		
Cambridgeshire	59	6....22	0....23	7		
Norfolk	61	2....30	1....26	8		
Lincolnshire	61	11....31	0....24	5		
Yorkshire	65	0....31	4....24	6		
Durham	69	1....37	0....34	7		
Northumberland	62	9....33	3....29	1		
Cumberland	66	5....41	7....33	2		
Westmoreland	67	0....44	0....32	11		
Lancashire	67	3....32	2....30	0		
Cheshire	68	6....0	0....27	4		
Gloucestershire	62	10....33	0....27	6		
Somersetshire	63	3....32	10....25	2		
Monmouthshire	66	8....36	11....0	0		
Devonshire	67	9....35	8....24	4		
Cornwall	61	1....37	6....26	4		
Dorsetshire	61	7....28	11....24	10		
Hampshire	57	9....31	10....26	7		
North Wales	70	6....45	0....26	3		
South Wales	61	5....37	5....22	5		

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended June 19.

Wheat..33,502 qrs.	| Barley.. 6,028 qrs.	| Beans...3,531 qrs.
Rye..... 224 qrs.	| Oats....25,056 qrs.	| Peas.....573 qrs.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, June 26.—There was a tolerably good show of Cattle at market to-day, and a great many disposed of, the demand being brisk.—Prime fat Beef, 7s. 3d.; Mutton, 6s. 6d.; Pork, 6s.; and Veal, 5s. 9d. per stone of 14 lbs.; and a few pens of fine Lambs fetched 20s. 6d. per head.

Horncastle, June 26.—Beef, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone of 14 lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 7d. to 8d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

Horncastle Fair, on Monday, was very thinly supplied with Horses, but such as were in condition met with a very ready sale at high price.

At Morpeth Market on Wednesday, there was a good supply of Cattle, Sheep, and Lambs; there being a great demand, fat sold readily, at last week's prices.—Beef, from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d.; Mutton, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.; and Lamb, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per stone, sinking offals.

**Price of HOPS, per Cwt. in the
BOROUGH.**

Monday, June 28.—Our accounts state that the strong bines have made some progress, but at least one half of the plantations are very weak, uneven, and short of bine, and in some gardens white mould has appeared, which is likely to increase; the effects of the late heavy and cold rains are already sensibly felt on the low grounds, many of which are turned yellow at the bottoms; but the injury they have sustained will show itself more clearly in a week or ten days. At Maidstone the duty is estimated at £100,000., but in the Borough, the letters in favour of a crop rate it as high as £125,000.

Maidstone, June 24.—We have

deal of wet cold unkind weather, notwithstanding which the Hops have retained their colour, and look much better than could be expected; the fly does not seem much to increase, as there is very little talk about vermin, still the general opinion is against the duty.

Worcester, June 23.—On Saturday 11 pockets of Hops were weighed in our market. There is very little doing. We learn from the plantation that the flies have not materially increased, and the plant looks kind.

COAL MARKET, June 25.

<i>Ships at Market.</i>	<i>Ships sold.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
40½ Newcastle.	33½	32s. 3d. to 40s. 3d.
5 Sunderland	4½	30s. 0d.—42s. 6d.

exp 120.6	small	exp 829.0	large	exp 296.73	WV
exp 278.1	large	exp 330.31	large	exp 379.559	WV

Ward's C. 1955. *Timber, trees &c.* - 1955. See a following document
of Cottrell as witness to this, and a subsequent affidavit of the defendant
dated April 1955. *See* also *pp. 39-40; pp. 49-50; pp. 52-53;*
pp. 55-56; pp. 58-59; pp. 61-62; pp. 64-65; pp. 67-68; pp. 70-71;
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